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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

July, 1917



"Lays all over
the South"

THE Industrious Hen

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.; The Leghorn Journal, Appomattox, Va.

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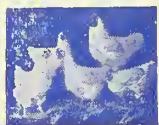
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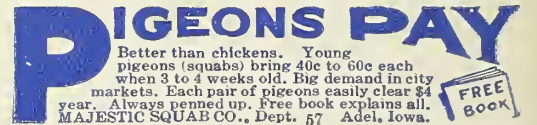
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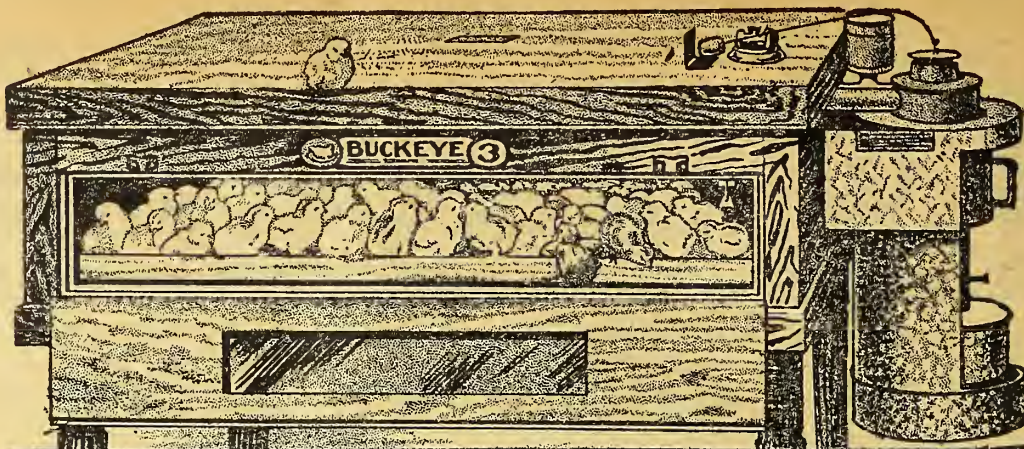
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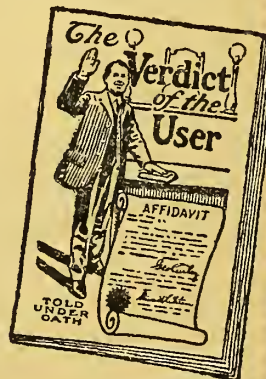
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOL. XIV.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY, 1917

No. 2

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR POULTRY RAISERS

Eggs and Poultry Meat will be High Next Fall and Winter.—Don't Worry at the Price of Feed.—Eggs Compared with 1915-16.—Prospect for Yield of Grain Crop Good.

By RUSSELL F. PALMER, Leavenworth, Kas.

COLD storage eggs will sell at not less than fifty cents per dozen next fall or winter. Sixty to seventy-five cents will be paid for the same article in many markets. Western and central Western eggs went into cold storage this spring at prices ranging from twenty-seven to thirty cents. At this writing (June 7) here in Leavenworth, Kansas, eggs for cold storage are bringing thirty-three cents.

The United States Government, under date of May 8, reported that returns from 350 cold storage houses showed that on May 1, 1917, only 1,739,692 cases of eggs were in storage as compared with 2,327,174 cases May 1, 1916, showing a decrease of 25.2 per cent. The report shows that on May 1, 1917, the average price of market eggs throughout the country was thirty cents per dozen, compared with 18.1 cents per dozen May 1, 1916. These averages include, of course, all Southern eggs which always have sold at lower prices than Northern eggs.

In 1915 eggs that went into cold storage during April and May brought 17 to 21 cents per dozen. Thus it will be seen that the commission buyers and cold storage men have paid close to 100 per cent more for the future "pickled eggs" than was paid two years ago.

Canada is crying for her people to produce ten million dozen more eggs this fall and winter than they produced last spring. Canada must have that many more eggs and must have them without regard to cost and it is certain to be up to the United States to furnish this year double the number of eggs and pounds of poultry to Canada that we furnished last year.

England and France needs millions of dozens of fresh eggs and they just have to have them. A dollar to \$1.50 is not stopping and will not stop the demand from those countries.

The British Government has issued orders that for the time being, at least, no grain which can be used as food for human consumption is to be fed to horses, mules, swine, etc., except as rationed by the food commissioners and they further "recommend" that no domestic fowls be kept except those which can be fed on table scraps, garden waste, etc. This means our allies must depend upon the United States and Canada for eggs for their homes; and remember the countless thousands of sick and wounded soldiers who positively must have eggs.

Last year Canada exported to England over fourteen million dozen eggs and imported over seven million dozen eggs from the United States, besides this country exported millions of eggs direct to England and now we must supply the needs of France, Italy, Belgium and many neutral countries.

Do not worry about what the price of eggs or poultry will be. Do not worry about the cost of poultry feeds. Supply and demand will take care of these things in a natural way, although it may take a little time and some inconvenience may be necessary in the meantime.

Sometime ago, Federal officials, on short notice, caused the managers of leading boards of trade to give indefinite vacations to about 5,000 grain broker clerks, clearly dem-

onstrating that the country is in no mood to permit gambling speculation in the sale of foodstuff.

Do not worry about prices but worry about methods and management and how to save labor and produce more poultry and eggs. Study the best market and style of disposing of your product. Cull out the young market cockerels now which will only grow into lively, active roosters—a fighting machine, not a profit machine. His comb, his spurs, his crow and high opinion of himself are without value when sold on the market as a cockerel. Caponize him and he adds weight twice as quickly at a less food cost. Keep an eye on all such steps of management as will tend to increase the income without any increase in cost.

With cold storage eggs selling at fifty cents per dozen and higher it is certain to mean the fresh laid article will bring from 25 to 50 per cent more. In some sections of the country they will be even much higher. Mr. I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass., writes that on May 3 he paid 45 and 48 cents per dozen for fresh eggs to put down in liquid glass for the future use of his family. Certain it is that Mr. Felch, the oldest poultryman in America, is looking for high prices next fall.

There is no reason for poultry raisers to feel blue over the present cost of poultry food. Good judgment in feeding; a careful culling out of the drones and slackers among your layers and all those of inferior size and vitality and an effort to improve the quality of your flock will mean profit for you in the future.

Poultry, both for meat and for breeding use will be higher price next season and in seasons to come than ever before. Prices never again will be as low as in times past. Mr. Felch says: "So, poultrymen, let others grow potatoes and corn. You grow chickens, and first class ones, for as the masses of our people learn to appreciate a flock of chickens they will demand 'better poultry' as well as 'more of it.'"

With rains heavy and general during the last of May and early June, over all sections of the greatest wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa States, it would seem that a good yield per acre is assured. Late reports show that Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa will have the largest acreage of corn in the history of these States, besides, the two former States mentioned will have a much larger acreage of oats than usual. The Dakotas, Montana, Minnesota, Oklahoma and northern Texas can, from recent reports, be looked to for their usual large production of wheat, while Missouri, Illinois and other corn and grain producing States report their fields in splendid condition as a result of the soaking rains of the past two weeks. This is encouraging news to the poultry raisers. It seems to indicate that the necessary feed for poultry will be lower this fall and winter. It is interesting to note that at the present time with cash wheat selling at, or around, \$2.50 per bushel, that September wheat is now listed at \$1.50 per bushel.

We look forward to the demand creating prices for poultry products sufficiently large as compared with grain prices as to insure a neat profit to the poultryman, if the

growing stock and layers are handled properly. Thousands are taking up the raising of poultry, at least in a small way this spring. This fall is certain to show many thousands more who will, for the first time, stock a portion of their back yards or vacant lots with fowls.

With the work and publicity that has been going on in favor of purebred poultry, we are sure to find a larger per cent of the annual poultry converts taking up a good quality of stock to start with than was the case ten or even five years ago. This means a new and greater demand upon the thoroughbred poultrymen for breeding and laying stock this fall. This demand will create new business and an abundance of new business means that the present-day established purebred poultrymen will be buying and selling among themselves at a rate greatly increased over that of recent years.

Those who make the most from poultry this next year will be those who work hardest and best. It is not how many you raise, but how well you raise them. One hundred pullets well raised this summer and fall and well housed and cared for this winter will produce more eggs than will three hundred not properly handled as chicks and layers.

MAY REPORT OF SIXTH NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Summary of Ten Experiments of Interest to Poultry Breeders.—White Wyandottes in Lead for All Time.
—White Rocks Win for May.

FIRST—Broodiness is an instinct which causes a hen to remain on the nest for the purpose of incubating eggs. By remaining on the nest, the lack of exercise, the loss of appetite, etc., cause the hen to re-absorb the eggs which are in the process of development, and use them as food. A broody hen not incubating eggs is a clear loss. The quicker the hen is broken from broodiness and the more feed you can get her to eat, the quicker she will begin laying again.

2. If fertile eggs are incubated for twenty-four hours, then kept cool for three days, the germs will die, and these dead germs are the points where decomposition begins. Infertile eggs do not have these, and therefore keep better than fertile eggs. Don't permit broody hens to spoil fertile eggs.

3. Pens without males produce from three to five per cent more eggs than pens with males, due to the fact that males injure the females. Sell all surplus males after the breeding season.

4. Males tread from thirty to forty females per day and one tread may fertilize from ten to fifteen eggs. Therefore, it is possible for one male to fertilize a great many eggs in one day. One male left with the flock will do much damage to the quality of the eggs in summer. Pen valuable males with a few females and use their eggs at home.

5. The straw was removed from a number of wooden nests which resulted in fifteen times as many broken eggs as when the straw was in the nests. This caused not only the loss of eggs but a number of hens formed the egg eating habit. In addition to this, the eggs were not as clean as where straw was used in the nests. No one can afford to let the nests go without straw.

6. Hens fed an unbalanced ration produced only one-third to one-half as many eggs as hens fed a balanced ration during the same time. An unbalanced ration wastes from one-half to two-thirds of the feed. Be sure the ration is balanced.

7. Hens cannot make eggs unless they have lime to make the shells. Feed and water usually contain only enough lime to shell one egg for each ten eggs the feed would produce. The number of eggs produced from high priced feed should not be limited because of a lack of lime. Keep crushed lime rock or oyster shell before the hens at all times. Supply hard, sharp grit also.

8. A pen of hens which had water before them at all times were given water only once each day which reduced the egg yield one-half. Water is cheaper than feed but worth just as much to the hen to make eggs. Provide large water vessels and keep them well filled.

9. "The same sun which hardens clay will melt wax." The same sun which is so beneficial in the poultry yard may do great injury if it is too strong. Better results are always secured during summer where plenty of shade is

supplied. If there are no trees in the poultry yard, build a shed of some kind for shade.

10. The little red mite which is gray unless filled with blood, sucks the hen's blood during the night and stays in cracks and crevices about roosts, nests, etc., during the day. Hens annoyed at night by mites are not profitable. Spray roosts once each week with one part crude carbolic acid and two parts coal oil.

The Contest.

The contest at present is ahead of any previous contest. The average eggs produced during the first seven months of each contest are as follows:

	Eggs per Hen.
First contest	80
Second contest	85.6
Third contest	97
Fourth contest	83
Fifth contest	99.6
Sixth contest	109

The average eggs produced per hen during May of each of the six contests is as follows:

	Eggs per Hen.
First contest	17.5
Second contest	17.5
Third contest	19
Fourth contest	17
Fifth contest	18.2
Sixth contest	19.8

Twenty-eight per cent of the hens went broody during May.

The cup for May was won by pen 49, White Plymouth Rocks, which averaged 7.3 pounds each. The five hens produced 134 eggs during the month, or an average of 26.8 eggs each.

The pens occupying the five highest places for May are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
49. White Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	134
59. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania.....	128
52. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri.....	126
35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	121
56. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania.....	119
60. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri.....	119

The ten highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	754
19. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey.....	722
52. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri.....	693
59. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania.....	641
28. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Iowa.....	640
11. Barred Rocks, Missouri	638
23. White Orpingtons, Missouri	634
22. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Missouri.....	631
17. Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, Michigan.....	625
8. White Rocks, Idaho	609

The five highest hens to date are as follows:

Hen. Pen.	Eggs.
4. 35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	175
3. 11. Barred Rock, Missouri	168
1. 52. Single Comb White Leghorn, Missouri.....	167
3. 35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	166
3. 19. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, New Jersey..	163

The total number of eggs for the month was 5,754.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct report of the sixth egg laying contest for the month of May, 1917.

C. T. PATTERSON,

Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

Mountain Grove, Mo.

MORRISTOWN (TENN.) DISTRICT A GREAT POULTRY PRODUCING CENTER

Large Commercial Poultry Plants and Farmers in This District Make It One of the Greatest Poultry Producing Sections in the Whole South.—We Would Like to See More Districts Producing Like This.—Ideal Climatic Conditions in the South Makes It Possible.

By L. M. Barrett, Prop., Barrett's Ancona Farm, Morristown, Tenn.

THE total value of poultry and eggs for commercial purposes shipped from the Morristown district during the year of 1916 was approximately \$2,500,000. More than six million dozens or a total of 72,000,000 eggs were shipped from this city and the territory comprised in the Morristown district. One hundred and seventy-two carloads of live poultry were shipped during the year by local packers and dealers. The bulk of the poultry and eggs was sent to Eastern markets on the regular train which leaves Morristown every Saturday from New York.

The production of sterile market eggs on the farms

specializing in this branch of the industry has shown a very large increase during the last year, and several new farms have been established. The number of laying hens on every farm has also been increased. The larger farms run from 3,000 to 4,000, and very few have less than 500. All poultry farmers ship from here direct to New York, as they get better prices. The poultry train which leaves here every Saturday will carry any amount of eggs for one person, down to one case. However, the more we ship at one time, the cheaper we get them to New York.

We also have a feeding station here that shipped 1,040,000 pounds of milk-fed broilers last year. All poultry raisers have had a big increase in the demand for breeders, exhibition birds, baby chicks and hatching eggs as well as stock of all kinds. We also have a good climate for poultry raising and hens lay well all winter if they are of good laying strain.

Farmers Taking More Interest.

Farmers are becoming more and more interested and are looking into the housing problem more thoroughly. They are beginning to realize that housing conditions as they exist today on the average farm are entirely wrong. Poultry will not do well if it is not properly housed and the farmer has a natural advantage over any other class of poultryman, in as much as his broad fields provide ample range for his flock. Flocks can be kept so much more economically when on farm range than when cramped into small quarters. Fowls will rustle much of their living, whereas the specialty poultryman must feed continually. Free range adds to the vitality of the flock and when proper feeding methods are followed makes the production of quality that is not possible under other conditions. The farmer has every advantage in the poultry industry and should keep a nice large flock of the best there is. It costs no more to keep good ones, and requires less feed for them on the farm. There is enough straw that goes to waste for litter, and if poultry raisers who have to buy everything, even water in most places, can make money at it, the farmer should make double. The farmer cannot afford to be without poultry any more than he can afford to be without hogs, sheep or horses. They all assist him in the profitable marketing of his grain as well as provide fertilizer to go back upon the land and thus maintain and improve his soil, thereby making better crops possible.

Always Breed Pure Breeds.

There is every reason for breeding purebred poultry and no reason for the mongrels. Mongrels are never found to be high producers of eggs. Who ever heard of a mongrel hen producing 200 eggs in twelve months? If there are any we will be pleased to hear from them. Two hundred eggs is not an uncommon record, but it has required years and years of careful breeding to reach this standard. The farmer should breed the best, if for no other reason than to increase production. He should not be confused by the idea that to breed purebred poultry he is necessarily a fancy breeder and that he must expend great sums of money to maintain the breeding of his flock with no hopes of profit. The farmer who breeds the best has a great advantage over his neighbor who does not. The breeder of purebred stock can sell breeding stock and eggs for hatching at a much greater price than the regular market offers, and his chances to win at the poultry shows are no less than that of any other breeder. He should understand the conditions of exhibition and prepare for them. A few winnings at the shows soon bring his flock into popularity and he soon finds that there is a great demand for his stock.

This is just as possible for the farmer with his poultry as it is with his hogs. The successful hog breeder must pay large prices for his breeding stock, and he must therefore expect to do the same thing when buying breeding stock of poultry. The best is none too good, but when paying for the best, see to it that you get the best. The principles of breeding are as important in breeding poultry as they are when applied to hogs or cattle and to be successful the breeder must understand those principles and religiously apply them.

The Price and Buying of Purebred Poultry.

In nearly nine cases out of ten, when a buyer wires to a producer for prices on purebred fowls they have but little idea of what they are asking for, and not one in ten is willing to pay the price it would take to buy a bird

similar to that described. Some are not willing to pay the price which it actually costs to raise a purebred fowl. Yet they want something that has years of hard work and line breeding behind it. In their letter asking for prices they will state they wish birds for family use only, still they will go further and say they want first class stock and very often describe almost in full a perfectly marked Standard colored bird which would be fit for any show. It will be a long while before some of the buyers ever realize what it costs the producer to raise a good bird. If you get a good bird it will cost you a good price, just the same as any other stock. It costs not less than \$2.00 at the very lowest to feed and mature a good purebred bird properly, to say nothing of the original investment for producing the right kind of parent stock from which to breed.

If you will buy some bred to lay, they will lay more eggs than an ordinary hen and in a few months pay the difference in price, to say nothing of the pleasure and satisfaction of having only purebred poultry. If you want them for eggs, get them from a good laying strain, no matter what breed. I like them with an egg record behind them. However, get a breed that you like; they are all good. For my part, I like the Mottled Anconas better than any breed I have ever bred. I have been breeding them for fifteen years and think they are the best layers on earth. I have some pullets that were hatched the first day of January that have been laying since the second of May. Some of their eggs are hatching now and I will no doubt have them laying for the 15th of October. At this rate a pullet will be hatched and her pullet laying within the same year.

CLEAR \$1,000.00 A YEAR ON CAPONS.

This Branch of the Poultry Industry Has Been Too Long Neglected.—Operation Very Simple.—Hens in American Egg Laying Contest Still Increasing Egg Yield.

By T. E. Quisenberry, Leavenworth, Kan.



IN NEBRASKA there is a farmer's wife who has been clearing about \$1,000.00 or more per year on capons. She annually hatches and raises about 2,000 chickens. Approximately half of this number are cockerels. Is she to sell these when they are only two months old at little more than the cost of production? No; she caponizes the cockerels and carries them through the summer on range, or on a maintenance or growing ration, or in the cheapest and easiest possible way. In the fall and winter she lets them follow her husband's fattening cattle. They are housed in large, temporary straw sheds. She places these birds on the market when they are fat and when prices are highest. The result being that she nets about \$1,000.00 a year from capons alone, which is more in proportion to the amount invested than anything else produced on the farm. The pullets are kept for layers and breeders.

One great drain upon the poultry industry in past years has been that caused by poultrymen having to market practically one-half of their young stock each year at a loss, or at not more than the mere cost of production. The young males are allowed to grow staggy, too often, and are then placed upon the market at a price which does not cover the cost.

The caponizing of a large portion of the surplus cockerels is going to aid, to a great extent, in the solution of this problem, and the saving of this loss. In proportion to the amount invested, the caponizing of the surplus cockerels is going to prove more profitable than the castration of male calves and the production of beef cattle.

The capon industry in the poultry business corresponds to the beef cattle industry in the live stock business. We unhesitatingly recommend this practice among all farmers or commercial poultrymen. Whenever you cannot secure as much as twenty-five cents per pound for your cockerels, you can better afford to caponize them.

Thousands of cockerels are likely to be marketed this fall at a price that hardly pays for their feed, to say nothing of the care and trouble required to raise them. There is no reason why young males that are intended ultimately for market should be held until they become staggy, develop small spurs, weigh from four to six pounds and then only bring from fifteen to forty cents each on the market, depending on their size, quality and the general market conditions. These same cockerels as capons

would weigh eight to twelve pounds each and would bring eighteen to twenty-five cents or more per pound, live weight. If such cockerels are not going to be caponized they should be sold as broilers or friers.

Someone asks "why are there not more poultrymen and farmers caponizing their surplus cockerels?" There are several reasons. A great many do not know there is such a thing as a capon. Still others consider the operation of caponizing either difficult or cruel, and refuse to attempt it. Probably the most common reason, however, is that very few people realize how much more profitable the capon is than the cockerel, consequently capons are a rare thing on most farms and poultry plants.

In some sections of some of the Eastern States capons can be found on nearly every farm and they always bring the best prices of any fowl sold on the market. Some poultrymen claim the reason they are not raised generally is because they do not find a market for them. It is true; there is no market in a few of the small towns and cities, but if they raise enough to make a shipment to any of the larger cities they could be readily sold, and at fancy prices.

In case one is only raising a very few fowls and it will be impossible to make many capons, then why not get a few neighbors to also caponize their surplus market cockerels and ship them to final market together?

Nearly every year the farmer or poultryman loses money on his market cockerels. Cockerels at the age of two to four months will barely pay for themselves and, as they grow older, they decrease in value and increase in expense. This is just the opposite of the capon. Instead of having a lot of cockerels running loose around the farm eating more feed than they are worth, and always fighting each other, they can be caponized and be worth several times the value of a cockerel, and yet not eat more feed.

A capon is a male bird (cockerel) from which the testicles have been removed. He bears the same relation to a cockerel that a steer does to a bull. He has only one function in life, and that is to grow and get fat. He grows much faster, the comb and wattles cease to grow, he becomes lazy and eats no more than a cockerel.

The operation of caponizing is so simple and easy that a ten-year-old child of ordinary intelligence can easily learn to perform it. With a little practice one becomes very skillful and can caponize from twenty to forty cockerels per hour. Cockerels should be caponized when they are real small—not larger than quails, or at least as soon as you can distinguish the cockerels from the pullets. It is not advisable to caponize cockerels after they begin to crow or worry the hens. Time and experience have proven it is not cruel to caponize them.

It is important to have good caponizing instruments. They will last a lifetime and will save trouble. If you have your cockerels in the right condition before you attempt to caponize them the operation is half performed. Keep them confined to a coop which should be placed in a dark, cool room. Do not feed or allow them to have a drop of water or feed for at least thirty-six hours before they are operated on. There will be little or no bleeding in this case.

Both testicles can be removed from the same side, but for beginners two incisions are the best, being less difficult and not as dangerous to the fowl. Some recognized authorities on caponizing say that two incisions are the safest for anyone, professional or amateur and almost as rapid. Also the fowls will recover as soon from two incisions as from one. If both testicles are removed from the same side, the lower one should be taken first because the blood runs down, and if the upper one was removed first the blood would cover the lower one and you would be unable to see it.

After caponizing, the capons should be kept in a clean, quiet, cool pen for a week, until the wounds have time to heal. During this period they should be supplied with soft food and water in limited quantities. Each capon should be examined within two or three days after the operation for wind puffs under the skin. These can be reduced by puncturing one side of the swelling with a sharp darning needle or pen knife. After a week they can be turned out with the rest of the flock, where they should be kept growing until about three weeks before marketing when they should be penned and fattened.

The American Egg Laying Contest.

In the yards of the American Egg Laying Contest at

Leavenworth, Kansas, the egg yield in general for May was better than that of April. The pullets as a whole have come through the long winter and spring months in very good condition. Most of them are in very good flesh and we look forward to them making a splendid summer record. Every house has had its early summer house cleaning, being thoroughly disinfected and treated for lice and mites. New light litter has been supplied and the trapnests all treated to the same rugged system.

Every fowl in the contest has been gone over for lice and properly anointed with a good louse killing ointment. In short, every thing possible has been done to put them through the summer in a good, healthy, comfortable condition. Added to this, the wonderful amount of natural oak tree shade which every pen has makes us feel optimistic as to the egg production for this summer.

We intend to supply a liberal amount of fresh, tender, green sprouted oats, besides an occasional feeding of fresh cut, green alfalfa. Experience has shown that this should be supplied as much or more in the summer as in any other season of the year.

The leading pen of Leghorns from Kansas City, Kan., are not only good layers but they also show good breeding from an exhibition standpoint. These birds scored as follows: 91, 92½, 93½, 94 and 94½ points. Three of the highest scoring pullets in this pen have been three of the highest producers. The Leghorns and smaller varieties made quite a gain in May. The second highest pen of Leghorns came from Missouri and again demonstrate the value of selection and breeding, for their ancestors have won in many contests. The same is true with the leading Barred Rock pen which contains the leading hen in the contest. We have known the history of the above strains for several years. They are not winning because of mere luck, but because of trapnesting, record-keeping and breeding. This applies also to all the Rhinelanders, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and all the leaders mentioned below. The leading pen of Black Orpingtons are full sisters to two hens that laid 301 and 302 eggs respectively in one year. They were bred from a hen which I trapnested in one of the first National contests, which was hatched the last of July, laid her first egg in February and laid 169 eggs in the first seven months. This is another argument in favor of late hatches.

Silver Wyandottes led for May. This pen made one of the best records ever made in any contest for a single month. To date the ten highest pens of five pullets each are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
114. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri.....	633
74. White Wyandottes, Illinois	627
76. White Wyandottes, Arkansas	597
16. Single Comb White Leghorns, Kansas	592
9. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	579
85. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Kansas	562
75. White Wyandottes, Illinois	562
17. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	554
46. Black Rhinelanders, California	546
94. Buff Wyandottes, Missouri	531

Several main pens are in the lead for the ten best May records, as you will see below. Twenty-six pens laid over 100 eggs each this month. The ten highest pen records were as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
68. Silver Wyandottes, South Dakota	131
117. Black Orpingtons, Ohio	120
110. White Plymouth Rocks, Minnesota	113
64. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Wisconsin.....	110
85. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Kansas	110
113. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Maine	108
114. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Kansas	108
9. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	107
87. White Plymouth Rocks, Tennessee	107
46. Black Rhinelanders, California	106
47. Black Orpington, Indiana	106
17. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	106

The ten highest individual records in the pen contest for the seven months are as follows:

Hen.	Eggs.
1144. Barred Plymouth Rock, Missouri	166
461. Black Rhinelanders, California	163
854. Barred Plymouth Rock, Kansas	147
1181. White Orpington, Missouri	144
743. White Wyandotte, Illinois	139
1145. Barred Plymouth Rock, Missouri	136
742. White Wyandotte, Illinois	135
745. White Wyandotte, Illinois	135
163. Single Comb White Leghorn, Kansas	133
164. Single Comb White Leghorn, Kansas	133
1092. Rhode Island White, New Jersey.....	133
92. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	133

KENTUCKY NATIONAL CONTEST.

May Report of the Egg Laying Contest Held by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

AVERAGE flocks of poultry maintained by the farmer are more or less infested with worms, which is an internal parasite that lives in the alimentary canal of the fowl. Oftentimes these parasites multiply and become so numerous as to cause the death of many birds. This is especially true in the Southern States, where the poultry yards are seldom changed, or cultivated and planted to green cover crops. Under such conditions worms spread among the flock when the eggs of the parasites are passed from fowls along with the excrement, and are then picked up by other fowls when searching for food.

Young chickens, weighing from one to four pounds, are usually most seriously affected and many lost each year as a result. When infected the bird becomes emaciated, the feathers appear ruffled, the comb becomes pale and the individual appears in low vitality, though in many cases the appetite is apparently normal. In the final stages diarrhoea sets in, due to the irritation of the worm upon the intestinal wall and the bird dies. To detect the trouble when such symptoms appear, a bird should be killed, the intestines removed, slit open lengthwise and washed out with gently running water. If present the parasites can readily be seen in the clear water, appearing as long, round white worms, varying from one to three inches in length. Oftentimes fifteen or twenty worms may be removed from a two-pound chicken.

When a flock of birds becomes infested with intestinal worms the poultry yards should be plowed and a rank growing crop planted, which will result in killing many of the eggs of the parasite which have been lying in the ground in a dormant condition.

For immediate results the most common treatment is to give each bird two grains of santonine which has been dissolved in water and used in making up a moist mash. After feeding the moistened mash the fowls should be confined to their house for several days, after which all dropping should be collected and removed.

Report of the Contest for May.

A total of 3,074 eggs were laid during the month of May, which is an average of 20.6 eggs per hen.

For the second consecutive month the five Single Comb White Leghorns from pen 24 won the monthly ribbon with a total production of 133 eggs, as compared to 134 eggs for the previous month. Pen 6, White Plymouth Rocks, came second with 125 eggs, while another pen of White Leghorns came third with 124 eggs.

Twenty-six hens coming from twelve different pens became broody which resulted in a loss of 128 laying days, as compared to seventy-one days loss for the previous month.

The Single Comb White Leghorn pullet, Lady Walnut Hill, band No. 707, from pen 24, leads for individual monthly honors with a production of thirty eggs. This same pullet leads to date, having produced 191 eggs since the opening of the contest.

Pen 29, Single Comb White Leghorns, from Kentucky, still lead for total production from November 1, with 732 eggs to their credit. Pen 21 is second with 719 eggs, while pen 24 is third with 684 eggs. Pen 15, Buff Orpingtons, fourth, with 680 eggs.

Leading Pens for First Seven Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
29	W. Leghorns	732	633	99	93.24	\$24.54	\$6.45	\$18.09
21	W. Leghorns	719	660	59	94.46	24.46	7.63	16.83
24	W. Leghorns	684	415	269	83.50	22.33	6.98	15.35
15	Orpingtons	680	544	136	86.69	22.89	8.23	14.66
25	W. Leghorns	668	482	186	84.38	21.57	6.50	15.07
4	R. I. Reds...	638	608	30	85.00	22.81	8.40	14.41
9	W. Rocks..	638	361	277	79.64	20.37	8.06	12.31

Leading Hens for First Seven Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED.	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
24	S. C. W. Leghorn..	707	191	32	159	21.74
29	S. C. W. Leghorn..	676	169	149	20	21.50
21	S. C. W. Leghorn..	723	166	160	6	23.06
21	S. C. W. Leghorn..	724	158	137	21	20.77
15	Buff Orpington ...	761	158	75	83	19.00

High Producing Pens for May.

Pen.	BREED	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
24	White Leghorns	133	83	50	15.78	\$3.75	\$1.53	\$2.22
8	White Rocks...	125	105	20	16.4	3.59	1.67	1.92
30	White Leghorns	124	104	20	15.7	3.56	1.51	2.05
23	White Leghorns	121	99	22	15.37	3.46	1.36	2.10
11	Barred Rocks ..	121	83	38	15.16	3.37	1.68	1.69
25	White Leghorns	120	82	38	14.35	3.40	1.51	1.89

Highest Producing Hens for May.

Pen.	BREED	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
24	White Leghorn....	707	30	1	29	3.38
8	White Rock.....	803	29	26	3	3.7
11	Barred Rock.....	785	29	17	12	3.47
24	White Leghorn....	703	28	12	16	3.36
25	White Leghorn....	700	28	5	23	3.25



A prize winning White Orpington pullet, bred and owned by Ridge Spring Poultry Farm, Mrs. R. L. Willmoth, Rineyville, Ky. Her birds have won at the best shows all over the South, and she is offering some great bargains in stock and eggs in this issue.

Wouldn't
you like to
own some
fine birds
like this?



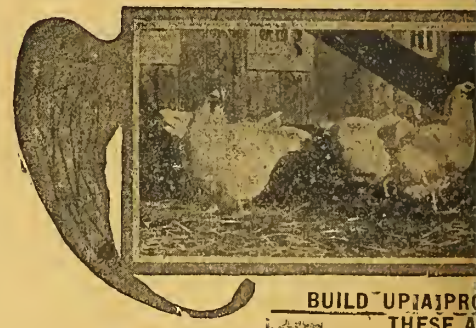
Have You Joined

JOIN NOW!

We want you to join our Poultry Club Contest, win a pen of fine birds and make some cash money to make from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each day by just your neighborhood among your friends. Every one of you them to have it. Will you help us to get the HEN into the offer and make some cash money for yourself besides. The birds will not be delivered to you not later than September 20th. You have two months until you subscribe to the HEN. We can help them raise more poultry and get more eggs to produce more food stuff in the future, thereby helping Uncle Sam feed our soldiers.

FIRST PRIZE
SECOND PRIZE
THIRD PRIZE
FOURTH PRIZE
FIFTH PRIZE

Each pen will contain one male and four females and guaranteed pure bred, high class birds. They will be awarded to the five persons sending in the largest number of subscriptions during the contest, each subscription to count one hundred votes. The five members having the largest number of votes on September 10th will be winners of the five pens of birds. Each club member will have his or her name published in the INDUSTRIOUS HEN, together with number of votes they have, each month, while the contest runs.



Join Now. Don't Delay!

Be the first in your neighborhood to join our poultry club contest and get started right now. Do not think you haven't a chance to win, because you may send in only ten or fifteen subscriptions and win one of the pens. There will be hundreds of people all over the South who will join this contest and each has an equal chance to win, besides being paid cash for the work they do for us. On each subscription you take at 50 cents, you keep 20 cents and send us 30 cents. We will give you credit for 100 votes for every subscription you send us. The more subscriptions you send in the more votes and money you make for yourself. You can't lose. You have all to gain and nothing to lose.

We Want More Subscribers

We would like to see every person in your neighborhood who is keeping poultry, a reader of the INDUSTRIOUS HEN. It will help them get more profit from their birds and they will be glad to subscribe if you will show them a copy. Tell them you are trying to get a fine pen of birds which we are giving away. You will be able to take enough subscriptions and make enough money to build you a fine poultry house and yard for your birds. This is the best opportunity you have ever had to start in the poultry business absolutely free without one penny's cost to you. Fill out the coupon below and mail now. Join our poultry club.

Poultry Club Department, Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Kentucky,

Gentlemen:—

I wish to join your POULTRY CLUB CONTEST and will try to get every neighbor I have who keeps poultry to subscribe to the Hen. I am to take each subscription at 50c each and am to receive a commission of 20c cash and 100 votes for each subscription I secure for you. Send samples at once, so I can get to work. By returning this coupon with my application I am to be credited with 250 votes, and for every five subscriptions I send in I am to be credited with 100 additional votes. What subscriptions I secure each week, I agree to mail in on each Saturday and remit 30c on each subscription, keeping 20c as my commission.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

By mailing this coupon in
EASES AND THEIR REMEDIES
subscriber with your coupon. Tell
one subscriber now and get the 100
to you in treating your sick chick
this offer, send coupon anyway and



Wouldn't you like to own some fine birds like this?

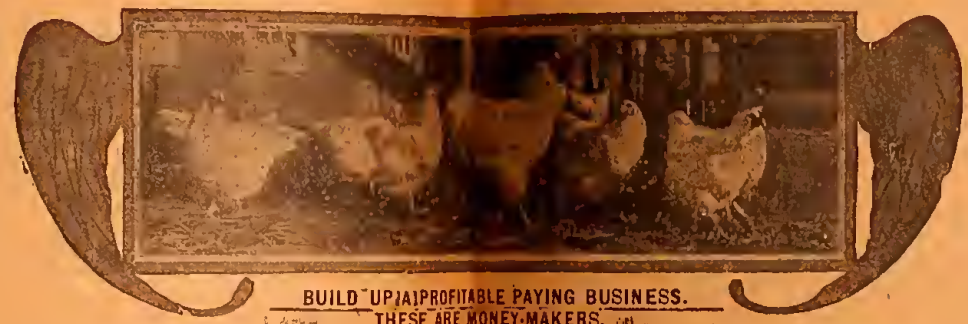
Have You Joined Our Big Poultry Club Contest?

JOIN NOW!! DON'T DELAY!!!

We want you to join our Poultry Club Contest. This means every man, woman, boy and girl in the South, who wishes to win a pen of fine birds and make some cash money besides. We do not ask you to work for nothing, but will give you a chance to make from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each day by just using your spare time taking subscriptions for the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN** in your neighborhood among your friends. Every one of your neighbors who keeps chickens should be reading the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN**, and we want them to have it. Will you help us to get the **HEN** into their homes? If you will, you have a chance to win one of the **FIVE FINE PENS OF BIRDS** we offer and make some cash money for yourself besides. The birds will not cost you a single penny. You may select any breed or variety you desire, either old or young birds, and they will be delivered to you not later than September 20th. You have two months until the contest closes. Start now by joining just as soon as you read this and get every one of your neighbors to subscribe to the **HEN**. We can help them raise more poultry and get more eggs. It will mean more cash for them, more poultry for the South. By all of us co-operating with each other we can produce more food stuff in the future, thereby helping Uncle Sam feed our soldiers and the allies during the war. Here's what you can win:

FIRST PRIZE.....	\$100.00 PEN
SECOND PRIZE.....	75.00 PEN
THIRD PRIZE.....	50.00 PEN
FOURTH PRIZE.....	25.00 PEN
FIFTH PRIZE.....	15.00 PEN

Each pen will contain one male and four females and guaranteed pure bred, high class birds. They will be awarded to the five persons sending in the largest number of subscriptions during the contest, each subscription to count one hundred votes. The five members having the largest number of votes on September 10th will be winners of the five pens of birds. Each club member will have his or her name published in the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN**, together with number of votes they have, each month, while the contest runs.



The Largest Number of Votes Wins

The person who sends in the most subscriptions of course will make the most money for themselves and get the most votes to their credit. This is a fair and square contest, and one that should interest every live and energetic person who reads the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN**. We would like to have thousands of live workers in this contest, because we could build up a larger family for the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN** all over the South. We know the more readers she has in the South the more good she can do to help increase the poultry production here. We want you to join our poultry club contest right now, so you can help the old **Hen** scratch for every poultry raiser in your neighborhood. Just think what this would mean

Join Now. Don't Delay!

Be the first in your neighborhood to join our poultry club contest and get started right now. Do not think you haven't a chance to win, because you may send in only ten or fifteen subscriptions and win one of the pens. There will be hundreds of people all over the South who will join this contest and each has an equal chance to win, besides being paid cash for the work they do for us. On each subscription you take at 50 cents, you keep 20 cents and send us 30 cents. We will give you credit for 100 votes for every subscription you send us. The more subscriptions you send in the more votes and money you make for yourself. You can't lose. You have all to gain and nothing to lose.

for your neighbors. She will help them get better results from their birds and they will always appreciate your getting them to subscribe. It will mean better birds, more profit and a greater poultry production in the South, especially in your neighborhood. Now what do you say. Join now, make some cash for yourself during the summer and win a fine pen of birds besides.

We Want More Subscribers

We would like to see every person in your neighborhood who is keeping poultry, a reader of the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN**. It will help them get more profit from their birds and they will be glad to subscribe if you will show them a copy. Tell them you are trying to get a fine pen of birds which we are giving away. You will be able to take enough subscriptions and make enough money to build you a fine poultry house and yard for your birds. This is the best opportunity you have ever had to start in the poultry business absolutely free without one penny's cost to you. Fill out the coupon below and mail now. Join our poultry club.

Do Us This Favor

If you do not care to take up this work yourself, or haven't the time, will you look up some live person in your neighborhood who would like to have a fine pen of birds and make some cash on the side. You can do this for us and we will certainly appreciate it. Just hand this copy of the **Hen** to some live, energetic person, and let them get busy. Possibly some boy or girl, whom you know, would like to take up the work and join the contest. Will you do this much for the good of the industry in your neighborhood?



A Hen like this should lay 200 eggs in a year. Wouldn't you like to own her? Get busy and you can own 4 like her free.

Poultry Club Department, *Industrious Hen*,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Gentlemen:—

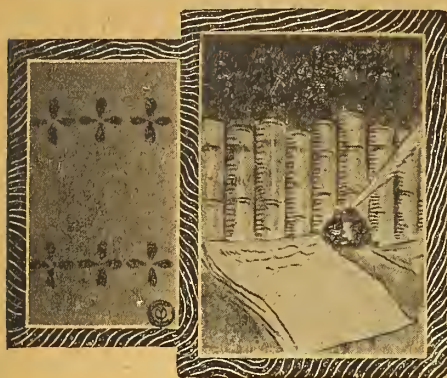
I wish to join your **POULTRY CLUB CONTEST** and will try to get every neighbor I have who keeps poultry to subscribe to the **Hen**. I am to take each subscription at 50c each and am to receive a commission of 20c cash and 100 votes for each subscription I secure for you. Send samples at once, so I can get to work. By returning this coupon with my application I am to be credited with 250 votes, and for every five subscriptions I send in I am to be credited with 100 additional votes. What subscriptions I secure each week, I agree to mail in on each Saturday and remit 30c on each subscription, keeping 20c as my commission.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

By mailing this coupon in before July 20th, we will give you a copy of **POULTRY DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES**, a 100 page Poultry Book, free, if you send just one new subscriber with your coupon. This will give you 350 votes towards winning your pen. Get one subscriber now and get the 100 votes and big poultry book. The book will be worth dollars to you in treating your sick chickens in the future. If you do not wish to take advantage of this offer, send coupon anyway and get your 250 free votes.



EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The South is Producing Her Share of Poultry.

FOR the past thirty days we have made an effort to keep in touch with the poultry conditions of the South, and we are glad to report that the poultry raisers all over the South have responded to Uncle Sam's call for the production of more poultry meat during 1917. We believe that there will be more poultry produced this year than was ever known in the South.

This is one time the poultry raiser was wise in producing all the birds he possibly could, because poultry meat during the next five years at least will be just the same as gold. There will be a great demand and at prices never heard of before. Now is the time for the poultry raiser to reap his harvest. Conditions are right and every one should put forth his or her best efforts to produce just as many pounds of poultry meat and eggs as possible.

The demand for purebred birds was never greater. More people are taking up the breeding of purebred birds in the South each year and the poultry fancier will have no trouble in disposing of his eggs for hatching or breeding birds at good prices. We have written to quite a large number of breeders all over the South in regard to their sales this past season and they all report splendid sales, and many were unable to fill their orders. We learn the same conditions exist all over this country as well as Canada and even in England, where they should be feeling the effects of the war if they are ever going to. The poultry breeders of this country should not be frightened in regard to war, because it will help rather than hurt our business. Keep every pullet you can take care of, because you may sell their eggs at one dollar per dozen next winter and spring. Let us all pull together to produce more poultry meat and eggs in the South in the future.

Boost and Patronize Your Home Fair and Poultry Show.

EVERY poultry breeder, large and small, should show a string of birds at their county fair or poultry show. At these small fairs and shows new people may be interested in keeping purebred birds or improving what they have and in this manner such shows are a great help to the industry. There should be a good poultry show at every county fair in the South and with a little hard work and boosting on the part of the promoters of these fairs a large poultry exhibit can be had which will prove to be the best drawing card for

the fair, especially to the women folks who are all interested in fine chickens. Many new fanciers may be made. Boys and girls will become interested and no better or greater work can be done than getting everyone to realize the advantages of keeping purebred poultry on the farms. When the children get the purebred craze the old folks are bound to fall in line and in a few years we will see purebred birds on ninety per cent of the farms in the South, instead of the mongrels or cross-breeds which we find on the majority of them today.

Another way in which to get the boys and girls interested in the work is to encourage them to join their local boys' and girls' poultry club. These clubs are being organized and promoted all over the South by men sent here by the government. Here in Kentucky we have something like 700 boys and girls who are members of the poultry clubs, and this is bound to be a great help to the industry. In the next two or three years the government expects to have clubs organized in practically every county in fifteen other Southern States. The South should appreciate the good work the government is doing to boost the industry here and everyone should lend their hearty co-operation in boosting the work.

Show your birds at your county and State fairs; encourage your young people to breed some fine chickens and let them join in the poultry club work if you have a club in your county. By encouraging the poultry show at your county fair and the boys' and girls' poultry clubs, you can do no greater work to boost and push the industry in the South and place it to the front where it should be.

Does Advertising Pay?

THIS is one question that I want every poultry breeder who reads it to ask himself or herself, and then let your mind reflect back to large successful breeders who sell from five to thirty thousand dollars worth of stock and eggs per year. Then ask yourself how these particular breeders make such enormous sales. Of course, they are successful because they are spending a certain amount of their profit each year in advertising in order to get publicity and reputation so they can increase their sales year after year.

These breeders are successful because they advertise month after month and year after year. They never let the public forget them, because they keep their name before them all the time. To carry an advertisement for two or three months during the busy season in some cases might prove profitable, but by using space

every month in the year you will get results when other methods fail.

There is no such thing as a dull season if you will look after your business in the right way and carry on a systematic advertising campaign. I called on an advertiser several days ago who owns and operates one of the largest, if not the largest poultry plant in the South, and he had egg and baby chick orders booked up to July 1, and orders still coming in, and the chances were that he would continue to hatch chicks up to August 1 at least. On this plant he has a capacity of 9,000 eggs every twenty-one days. He operates two large mammoth incubators as well as dozens of small machines in order to fill his orders, but still he is booked away ahead. Systematic advertising is what makes his success so easy.

This breeder has used the *Industrious Hen* for a number of years and is well known to all of our readers. You can be just as successful if you will use good business judgment and run it on the right basis.

At this time you no doubt have a lot of surplus birds that you would like to dispose of. If you have no advertising running, how do you expect to sell them? You have a lot of youngsters coming on now that you could sell in August and September if you would carry a small advertisement in some good medium now, so that when the time comes for them to buy, they will know about you and your birds after seeing your advertisement for several months.

The sooner you realize that constant advertising will bring results, the sooner success will come to you, but I am afraid that if you do not open your eyes to this fact, failure will stare you in the face. Do not take our word for it, but ask any breeder who is successful and making money.

Kentucky State Fair Poultry Show.

EVERY poultry fancier in the South should be interested in the poultry show at the Kentucky State Fair, September 10-15, 1917. It is one of the largest and best poultry shows held in the South, and from an advertising standpoint as well as making sales, this show is one of the leaders.

A. W. Haller, 103 W. Market street, Louisville, Ky., has been elected superintendent of the show. This means that every bird will have his personal attention. Don't fail to send a large string of your best bird to this show because a winning at the Kentucky State Fair will be worth something to you. For information, address either Mr. Haller or Fount T. Kramer, secretary, Republic building, Louisville,



Under this heading we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

Oklahoma Poultry Legislation.

THE passage of the Jackson Poultry bill by the Oklahoma Legislature will, without a question, aid very materially in placing Oklahoma in the front rank as a poultry producing State, for according to the provisions of the bill the appropriations in the school districts, each county and the State will amount to more than \$140,000 each year. Oklahoma poultrymen are rejoicing over its passage for they say this legislation means much to the poultry industry of the State.

The bill provides for an appropriation of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty dollars for each schoolhouse in each school district in the State, except in cities of the first class, which is to be used for defraying the expenses of holding an annual school poultry show in the fall and an egg show in the spring. It provides further for an appropriation of \$250 from the county funds of each county in the State for assistance in holding in each county of the State a county poultry show in the fall, the same to be held in counties in which a county branch of the Oklahoma State Poultry Federation is organized. It provides further for an appropriation of \$2,000 each year for the next two years for the purpose of assisting in the holding of the annual State Poultry Federation Show, which show is not to be held in the same place two years in succession.

Piping Water to Chickens.

Take a bottomless square box 2x2 feet and one foot high. Fill the bottom with concrete about two inches deep. Put another box about four inches smaller in on top of the concrete, then fill in around that box. Before the concrete is dry, take an inch bit and bore a hole through the boxes, concrete and all. Put in a stick until it dries, then take an inch pipe long enough to reach from the well to the lot and fix another box the same way, only have it as large as you wish your trough. You can plow out a little trench for the pipe to run in. If the well is some distance from chicken yard it will save lots of steps. Take boxes away when concrete is dry.—Southern Agriculturist.

First Palace Show Entry.

Secretary L. D. Howell, of the New York Palace Show, reports that he has already received the first entry for next December's Palace show. The entry is postmarked April 20, 1917, and is from Elton C. Mahon, the well known Buckeye breeder of Norwood, Tenn.

Sell Direct.

The selling of eggs and poultry direct to the consumer is a branch of this industry that should receive greater attention, for it insures best prices for the producer which in itself is an item of first importance.

At this time with absolutely safe and reliable carriers, within reach at a small cost and an excellent parcel post system, the question is up to the producers to take advantage of it. Perhaps not in all, but in most cases the extra price obtained for one dozen of eggs or for one pound of poultry will pay for the carrier and postage so that larger shipments will show a substantial gain in price received. There is at all times a greater demand for dependable fresh eggs and choice dressed poultry and the price you receive will depend largely upon the reliability of your goods. The best pays best and there is a best market within the reach of everyone.

1917 Judges' Licenses Granted.

The A. P. A. has granted the following breeders, who took the new A. P. A. examination this winter, judges' licenses:

Harlo J. Fiske, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Walter C. Young, Dayton, Ohio.
F. M. Reed, Wyanet, Ill.
L. G. Householder, Bonaparte, Ia.
H. A. Bittenbender, Ames, Ia.
Hubert J. Tyrrell, Bourbon, Ind.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Eggs at half price balance of season. A few choice breeders at reduced prices.

LYNCHBURG,

R. H. ANDERSON

VIRGINIA

The Chicken Business

The chicken business is no place for the untrained or unread man or woman. It's simple but there's lots to know and a wrong path leads surely to disaster. Little use to set a hundred eggs, hatch fifty, raise twenty, have these grow up unthrifty and the hens lay perhaps fifty eggs a year.

The Lee Library of five booklets was written by an expert of thirty years' experience in poultry work. It tells about Lee's foods, insecticides and remedies—true; but it is more than an "ad." It points out the stumbling blocks, the little pitfalls that cause so many failures with poultry.

We show how eggs can be made 90 per cent fertile; 90 per cent or better hatched; 90 per cent of these raised; every normal hen made to lay fifteen eggs per month every month in the year, and summer eggs preserved absolutely fresh for winter sale or use; then there's big money in chickens.



The Lee Library (sent free for 5 cents stamps to cover postage) and the Lee Correspondence Bureau, all advice free by experts, is a liberal education in poultry work. Send today to Geo. H. Lee Co., 319 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Geo. M. Turpin, Ames, Ia.
E. D. Monilaw, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
H. M. Lackie, Ames, Ia.
Pren Moore, Moscow, Idaho.
Special.—Eugene Smith, Aurora, Ill., White Leghorns.
B. N. Stephenson, Salem, Ind., Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Mediterranean class.

Johnstown, O., June 30, 1917.
The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me the Industrious Hen for three years. I like the paper very much and get fine results from my advertisement in it. Wishing you success, I remain, Yours truly,
Harvey Baker.

HARMON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
I am developing a fine line of cockerels and pullets for the coming shows. It will pay you to write me your needs. 2000 birds on farm.

B. R. HARMON.
Room No. 1. 400½ South St., Springfield, Mo.

FREE Get this Catalog of **Oakes Quality Products** for the Poultry Raiser Write To-Day
Oakes Manufacturing Co.
Makers of Everything for the Poultry Raiser
Dearborn St., Tipton, Ind.
Eastern Branch, 303 Pearl St., New York

—FOR SALE—

AIREDALE PUPPIES

Now ready for delivery by Studholm Sultan (a near champion) out of winning bitch. Airedales are reliable and easily taught to do anything. Natural watch dogs and hunters. Also Guinea Pigs and Flemish Giant Hares for sale.

WARWASEE KENNELS

705 S. Third Street

LOUISVILLE - - KENTUCKY



SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

JULY is going to bring upon us some hot weather and unfavorable conditions for growing little chicks, so it would be well to discontinue hatching for a few weeks. Little chicks are not able to withstand the extreme heat of July and August very well, so we should hatch no more until September and October, when they will again do well. Hatching has run well into the summer on many farms because of the great demand for poultry meat and the shortage of other meats, and we are glad to see the farmers and poultrymen rallying to the nation's defense in such a whole-souled manner.

Eggs are bringing 30 cents per dozen at my door today, a thing that has never happened before in all our experience as a poultry keeper, considering the time of year. They are still climbing and we have every reason to believe that before Christmas



L. M. Barrett, proprietor of Barrett's Ancona Farm, Morristown, Tenn., and one of his prize winning Ancona hens.

we will be selling them for at least five cents per egg and probably much more. The demand is going to be very great and the supply below the average, or at least this is our opinion of the conditions. It is therefore up to everyone to take the very best care of every pullet and year-old hen that he now has for she is going to be a real factor in money making between now and January first. Give them plenty of good sound grain, clean quarters and plenty of range, and you will find that the returns will pay you well for the trouble.

With the hot weather comes disease among the flocks and especially in the extreme Southern States where sorehead very often plays havoc among them. Preventative measures are far more successful than curative and for this reason we warn all poul-

try keepers to keep their houses clean and dry and their birds in the very best condition. Feed occasional feeds of Epsom salts and sulphur in the mash and the danger will be lessened. Fowls are too valuable to lose if we can possibly help it, so we should use every means to keep these dangerous summer diseases from getting a start in our neighborhood.

The season for fruits and vegetables is now on and we urge that absolutely nothing be allowed to go to waste. We cannot tell what the next twelve months is going to bring us to and we should prepare for the worst. Germany and her allies may hold out for another year or two yet, and we are going to be called upon to furnish foodstuffs as never before. We can do it if we only go about the task with a determination. We can dry, preserve and can enough fruits and vegetables to not only feed ourselves but all of our allies for twelve months if we set about to do it. What are you going to do about it? I mean you, not someone else. The responsibility rests upon every individual and the manner in which many are taking "the call to duty" seems as if they thought that it was meant for someone else. We have lived in ease and luxury and wastefulness so long that it is hard for us to get down to business so quickly it seems, yet it is imperative, indeed, it must be done if we are to crush autocracy and insure our future freedom. Are you willing to do your part? We have the faith in the great

Southeast to believe that when winter sets in, there will be more bursting barns, more cattle and hogs, more chickens, more pantries filled with every kind of preserves, canned fruit and dried fruits, and supplies of every kind than ever before in all our history. Begin now to provide for that "rainy day" that is surely coming.

It remains to be seen just what effect the calling off of the annual meeting of the A. P. A. will have on the industry during this and the years to come. We trust that it will all work out for the best in the end and that it will have no bad effects on the industry, that is the fancy end.

It is encouraging to know that the poultry show associations will go ahead with their plans, war or no war. We note from Mrs. Vermillion's Southwestern Department that just as many shows as usual will be held in her part of the country and the same we believe will hold good in most parts of the country. Charlotte, N. C., is already going about the work of holding their 1917 show in earnest, and we may rest assured that she will not only be among the first to hear the call of her country, but also among the first to keep business going at home. We are glad to have these encouraging reports.

Advertise your surplus birds now. There is a great demand for young stock and good breeding birds as well. If you can spare any good purebred birds, advertise them in the *Industrious Hen*.

DIXIEDOTTE STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES

Sure they can not be beat
for Eggs, Show and Meat.
Catalogue free.

CARRINGTON JONES

Buntyn, Box 173 Tennessee

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At the big Memphis Tri-State Fair, 1916, our birds won 1st young pen; 4th old pen; 4th cock and 4th pullet in show birds that are trap-nested layers. Large, strong baby chicks 25c and 50c each from high class money refunded. Address,

COUNTY AVENUE POULTRY FARM,

Mrs. Ira Johnson.

Texarkana, Arkansas

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 15 cts. each.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 20 cts. each.

For Sale Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks

PINEY HILL POULTRY YARDS, Jno. G. Fletcher, Prop., Member A. P. A.

NORTH CHATTANOOGA,

TENNESSEE


"AUTOCRAT" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

A fine lot of youngsters growing into superb quality that will win in hot competition this fall and winter. Keep these birds in mind. Few choice breeders for sale.

C. W. STEPHENS

Gause, Texas

Rid Your Poultry of Pesky Lice!!



A Sure Shot

Zenoleum Lice Killer gets quick action on lice, mites and disease germs of poultry. Safe to use and *never fails*.

ZENOLEUM Lice Powder

The Powder That Penetrates to the Skin

It has such "fluffiness" that it easily penetrates through the feathers to the skin. Used and endorsed by leading poultry men.

Get a Big 25c Package! Price at any dealers 25c or by mail postpaid 35c. Does the work or money back—no talk, no argument, just money back.

Book "HOME TREATMENT FOR POULTRY DISEASES"—FREE

Zenner Disinfectant Co., 660 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

THE June issue of the Industrious Hen just reached us and it is, I believe, the best of any of the June poultry journals that have come to my desk. The editorial correspondence and "Pick-ups" are always filled with items of interest. I am glad to note that the 1917 annual A. P. A. meeting is to be omitted. I feel sure that the money required to finance the annual meeting can be spent this year in a way that will bring more and better results.

The Poultry Raisers Association will hold a show and three days' program in connection with the Farmers Congress which convenes at A. & M. College, College Station, Tex., August 1, 2, 3. Mr. F. W. Kazmier is president of the association. This new association was organized and is being conducted principally in the interest of the farm or utility poultryman and is doing a great work in stimulating more interest in the production of poultry on the farm. Mr. Kazmier is an untiring worker and is giving so much of his time to this line of work that he has been compelled to dispose of his interest in the Richardson-Kazmier Rhode Island Red business, Dr. Richardson taking over the entire business.

I have asked Dr. Richardson, of Bryan, Texas, who is president of our Texas Rhode Island Red Club, for an article for my department, bearing on our annual meet and State Red Show to be held at College Station, first week in December, and he has kindly contributed the following article:

"The first week in December will surely see the largest and best class of Reds ever shown in Texas. This is the regular official Red show for Texas and there are several things which we believe will make it the very best show ever held in the 'little' State of Texas.

"First—There are many more people breeding good Reds here in Dixie than ever before.

"Second—The location of the show here in Bryan with the A. & M. College at our very door with 1,500 to 2,000 cadets from all sections, mostly, very much interested in better poultry, will surely be a big boosting bunch for our beautiful and worthy Red birds. There is surely going to be much talk of the fine showing of Reds at this show. The cadets and all the professors interested so much in live stock will surely rave over the popularity of Reds and there are now two modern poultry plants here owned and controlled by the college and experiment stations which should be good drawing cards for breeders.

"Third.—This little group of Brazos county poultry raisers are enough interested to put up \$75.00 for special cash prizes for Reds in order to get the club's offer of \$25.00 to make it \$100.00 and obtain the show. This is \$50.00 more than has ever before been offered for the annual Red meet. Other specials for Reds will also be offered. Really, we are going to have a class of Reds here so strong that we would be tickled to death to have some of the old-timers from East, North and West to rub up against us and see if 'Dixie' has just as good Reds as any of the other fellows, and we can show you where we will have many advantages, since we can hatch and rear them so much earlier, etc.

"So please don't feel slighted, Mr. Yankee Red man, for we 'Dixie' folk are really and sincerely inviting you to prepare for this extraordinary show and annual meet, so you will come and join us. Come, you will not go away feeling badly if you do find that we have as good Reds as you.

"If I had time and not so much patience (sick folks) I could tell you lots about the interest in Reds right here in Bryan. You'll see in December. Yours for more and better Reds.

"S. C. Richardson, President,
"Texas R. I. Red Club."

Advertising pays in the Industrious Hen because we have the largest paid in advance subscription list of any poultry paper in the South.

National Poultry Show at Kansas City.

The next Kansas City poultry show will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., January 14-19, 1918. E. C. Branch, of Missouri; J. C. Johnson, of Illinois, and V. H. Southard, of Kansas City, have already been engaged to judge the show. Other judges of national reputation will be added later.

This will be the fifth annual poultry show given in Convention Hall by the Kansas City Poultry Association. As all past shows have been a success, and all premiums paid promptly, it is expected that the 1918 show will be one of the leading national shows held during the coming show season.

Judge W. W. Graves, Chief Justice of Missouri Supreme Court, is presi-

Koons Quality Barred Rocks

Won at the following shows this season: Indianapolis, Louisville, Kentucky State Fair and Charleston. All in strong competition. My pens are now mated and I can furnish you eggs at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Eggs from flock \$10.00 per 100. Eggs half price during July and August. Old and young stock for sale at low prices now. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CHAS. KOONS.

CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA

dent, and E. L. Noyes, Manhattan building, Kansas City, Mo., is secretary.

THE OLD HEN IS INDUSTRIOUS THESE DAYS!

READ these two unsolicited testimonials below. Is this not good proof that she is still laying all over the South?

Texarkana, Ark.,
March 16, 1917.

The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find copy for four-inch advertisement for April. Business has been good with me this spring and especially from the INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I have sold more chickens and eggs than I could well spare for I want to raise about 500 pullets this year for my own pens.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. IRA JOHNSON,
County Avenue Poultry Farm.

Bowling Green, Ky.,
March 19, 1917.

The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: Please run my advertisement in April, May and June issues of the INDUSTRIOUS HEN. From my advertisement for the past three months I have gotten good results. Wishing you the best of luck for the INDUSTRIOUS HEN, I remain,

Very truly yours,
EMMETT MCGINNIS,
Prop., Pomona Poultry Farm.

It is not too late to get some good business this season. August and September are splendid months for making sales. You should get your copy in these two issues and let us show you how the old HEN will help you.

BUY YOUR HOSIERY DIRECT

We save you money. One profit, better service. Live agents wanted. Address,

HARTLEY HOSIERY CO.

Republic Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

200 GOOD COCKERELS

\$2.00 and up. Demand heavy. We have Leghorns of quality. M. G. SANGER & SON
Mt. Solon, Virginia



PILLING CAPON TOOLS *Easy to use*

Caponize and double the weight and the price of your cockerels. Easily done. Complete outfit—full instructions—prepaid.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Book FREE



Mapleside "Bred-to-Lay" Barred Plymouth Rocks

Acknowledge no superiors as layers. Eggs for hatching \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Circular of facts free.

290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

O. F. MITTENDORFF,
Lincoln, Box M III.

Anconas and Silver Campines

H. A. SCOTT, Prop., Ancona Plant, Cumberland City, Tenn.

Won 20 Blue Ribbons, 4 Silver Cups, 4 Best Displays, 1916

EGGS AFTER MAY 15th, half price, all matings. Price reduced on Baby Chicks. Mating list free.

J. PENCE, Mgr., Campine Plant, Bowling Green, Ky.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



TURKEY & WATER FOWL

DEPARTMENT



This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If personal reply is wanted enclose a stamped envelope.

Turkeys—A Worthwhile Proposition.

(Mrs. C. K. Turner.)

AS a money-making proposition, I have found the rearing of turkeys a satisfactory vocation. It is something that can be engaged in by almost any farm woman without interfering with the usual home duties. And if properly managed, brings in a nice income.

I began five years ago by procuring six hens and a tom of the White Holland variety. I had had some little experience in the work, however, previous to this time, having raised turkeys to some extent in my younger days.

My total outlay for breeding stock was \$10—\$1.25 each for the hens and \$2.50 for the male. All young stock of the previous year's raising, but well matured and thrifty. Male and females unrelated.

I had them in home quarters early in February and let them roost out in all but the stormiest of weather. Gave them free range and fed but little. About the middle of March they began nest hunting. Being of a domesticated breed and quite tame they were not much inclined to roam, seeming to prefer nesting in feed racks and around sheds rather than on the ground.

I gathered the eggs daily, substituting hen eggs in their places. Kept them in a cool, dark place, turning them every twenty-four hours till set.

I broke up the first two hens that became broody, setting their eggs under chicken hens. A week or so before they were due to hatch, two of the other turkey hens wanting to set, I transferred these partially incubated eggs to their nests and let them hatch and care for the poults. By this time the first hens that became broody were laying again and the remaining two were finishing their first clutch. By a little skillful maneuvering I kept them laying a while longer, before allowing them to set.

Altogether the six hens laid during the season 130 eggs. A few were chilled. From the remainder I hatched off ninety-seven turkeys and raised seventy-five of them. Roasted one and sold the remainder, with \$110 to my credit, \$100 of which was clear gain.

When first hatched I kept them up for three or four days, feeding hard-boiled egg, bread crumbs and curd, giving fresh water and grit. Fed every two or three hours. After they were "let go" I fed only in the evening. When a month or so old I quit till fattening time. Bugs and hoppers being plentiful. When they were infested with lice I applied a little fresh lard to tops of heads and upper edge of wings, where the long feathers grow out.

Last year, from nine hens I realized \$150. For the past five years the profits have never been less than \$80 any one season.

Turkeys.

The turkey hens should be over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good size. The male should be a yearling or older. Use a large, but not overgrown male. He should be strong, healthy and vigorous, which will be shown by his well development of head, body and limbs. He should stand square on his feet and be ready to banter. Do not breed brother and sister and the same holds good for selection of fowls. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Secure male in fall, so as to make sure of his healthy and vigorous constitution before breeding season. Size is influenced largely by female and color and finish by the male. One male can be mated to eight females. Some breeders yard the birds during breeding season under which conditions the birds must have plenty of green feed. March and April are the main breeding months. They may be fed oyster shell and grain mixture equal parts corn, wheat and oats or barley may be substituted for the corn. If they are confined in pens they must have each day green feed and meat scrap. A dry mash similar to that used for hens is sometimes used. The latter part of

February is the proper time to mate your turkeys. The spurs of the tom should be cut off to prevent injury of the hen. Four nests should be provided for each eight turkey hens. Use barrels with opening turned toward the wall, with just enough room for the hen to enter. Place clean straw in the barrel for nesting material. The eggs may be hatched by a common hen, placing about eleven eggs to the hen.—B. F. Kaupp, Poultry Investigator and Pathologist.

Market the cockerels now, also the surplus breeding males. Feed is too high to waste on them. Get rid of them now.

Be sure to read our special clubbing bargains in this issue. They will save you money.

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FARM AND GARDEN



Under this department we aim to give our readers the best possible news matter pertaining to the farm, garden and other agricultural interests in a condensed form each month. Poultry raisers are usually engaged in other forms of agriculture and we hope they will profit from this department each month. We will be glad to have our readers and subscribers give their experiences here each month.

Vegetables for Winter.

FRESH garden vegetables should furnish a large part of everyone's diet, and if produced at home are not expensive. Abundantly used in the diet, they will aid in forming a balanced ration and will greatly assist in reducing the high cost of living. While we are planting the gardens this year everyone should make a special effort to grow special vegetables for winter use. No less than thirty distinct kinds of vegetables can be preserved for winter use by proper methods of storing, canning and pickling.

The vegetables most commonly canned are tomatoes, corn, peas and string beans. Those most commonly preserved by pickling are cauliflower, cucumbers, green peppers and green tomatoes. There are many vegetables that may be kept in the fresh state by proper storage methods. This list includes potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, winter radishes, rutabagas, cabbage, kohlrabi, celery, onions, pumpkins and squashes.

Since most vegetables usually keep best if put into storage comparatively late, it should be the aim of the gardener to mature the vegetables for winter use late in the season. If planted too early many crops will become tough, woody and pithy before the season for storage arrives.—W. E. Edmundson, Idaho Station.

Killing Grape Pests.

Spraying grapevines with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture from one to two weeks after the grapes bloom and again about six weeks later has controlled grape-berry worms in experimental spraying tests conducted by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in vineyards of the Lake Erie section. While unsprayed vineyards were usually not worth picking, those sprayed at these times in many cases had less than one per cent wormy fruit.

The mixture to apply when the grapes are about one-eighth inch in diameter is given by the Ohio State entomologists as four pounds of arsenate of lead paste, 2-3-50 Bordeaux mixture, and two pounds of soft soap as a sticker. For the August spray to kill the second brood of worms the arsenate of lead paste is increased to six pounds. Hand spraying is preferred to machine application, 120 to 160 gallons of spray material being used per acre. A thorough application, by which every bunch of grapes is covered, is urged for complete freedom from these insects.

Some Crow and Mole Remedies.

A well-known citizen of Kentucky informs me that we are all wrong on the mole and crow questions. He says: "Both crows and moles like corn. The very idea of feeding high-priced corn to make a crow grow fat! A crow will pack off chicken after chicken when their young are in the nest and pile them up. So here goes a way to get the old and young crows and also the moles. Take an old quart can and fill half full of white corn. Put in strichnine size of grain of corn. Then fill within an inch of top with more corn. Pour hot water over corn and let stand twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Put this out in the cornfield away from fowls and drop a few white cobs. Down the crows will come for the corn and then up they come and fly away, dropping here and there. I got a lot last week by this method

and have done so before frequently. Moles can be killed by putting a few grains in mole runs."

I have found it pretty difficult to poison crows and sparrows myself. They soon get wise and after the first few were poisoned they left the bait alone. Perhaps I didn't go at it just right. I would always hesitate to put out poisoned corn, as one is likely to poison useful birds as well as pests.

Early Potato Outlook.

According to a recent report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this year's commercial acreage of early Irish potatoes is considerably larger than in 1916. The acreage planted this year is given at 281,700 acres as compared with 242,900 last year. Furthermore, the forecast is for a production of 119 bushels per acre as compared with 109 bushels actually harvested last year. Thus the outlook is for 33,516,000 bushels, while last year only 26,481,700 bushels were gathered from the early crop.

Virginia is the largest producer of early potatoes, this year having planted 124,600 acres. Florida is second with 24,100 acres; New Jersey, third, with 22,900; Louisiana, fourth, with 21,000, and California, fifth, with 19,400 acres. Then follow North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Maryland with acreages varying from 14,400 to 8,100 acres.

When to Cut Alfalfa.

When the new shoots of alfalfa at the crown of the plant are from one to two inches high, the crop is ready to be cut for hay, is the advice given by specialists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The common rule that the crop must not be cut until a tenth in bloom does not always hold, these experts claim, for often the small shoots at the base of the plant get so large before this period of bloom that they are injured at harvest.

Prompt cutting aids the second crop, and the quality of the hay declines when it stands too long before cutting. When the cutter bar is adjusted so that about two inches of stubble is left, the young shoots will not be appreciably injured.

A Farmer Boy's Education.

Every farmer boy's education nowadays should include a practical farm course in the use of machinery, such as the gasoline engine, cream separator, feed grinder, ensilage cutter, grain binder and tractor. It should include the practical operation of the grain drill, lime sower, fertilizer distributor and manure spreader, the mowing ma-

chine, hay rake and horse fork. It should include a practical understanding of the uses and effects of various fertilizers and fertilizer mixtures upon different soils and crops.

The "why" of all these things can be obtained from text books, but the "how" only from actual farm practice under farm conditions. And no man can consider himself competent to give others instruction or hold a farm manager's job until he has had this farm practice.

The Test for Soil Acids.

The most common test for determining if soil is acid or sour, is by means of blue litmus paper, which can be obtained at a very small cost from nearly every druggist. A small quantity of moist soil from the field is compacted into a ball, the ball broken into halves, a strip of litmus paper laid across one part and the parts pressed firmly to-

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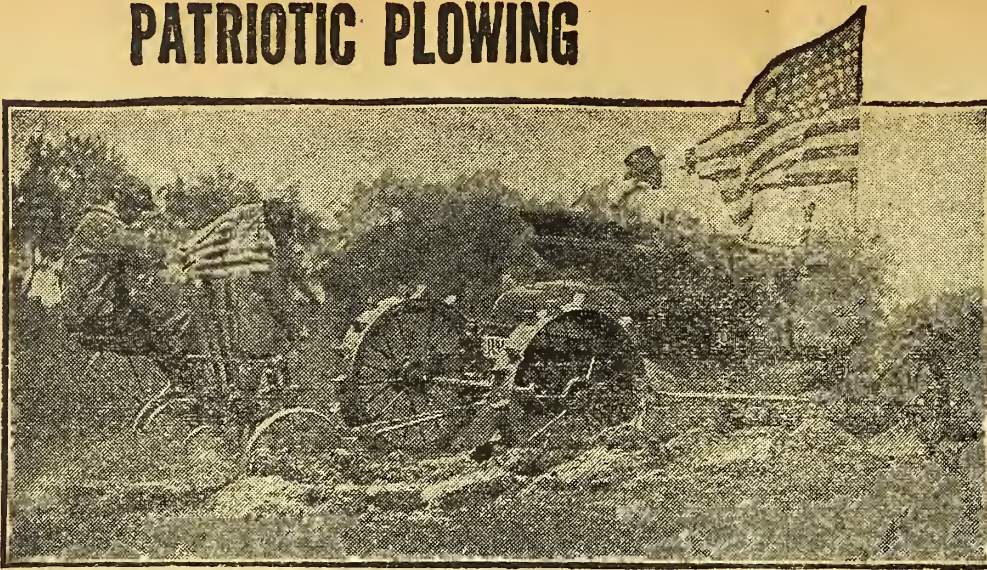
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PATRIOTIC PLOWING



The St. Paul Garden Bureau Encourages Community Gardening

FIFTY-FIVE Saint Paul families will become soldiers of the soil when as many gardens are planted on the 14-acre tract of land given by a local real estate firm for the use of home gardens. The tract has been divided into lots of 30 by 125 feet, and each family will plant a supply of vegetables.

The land has never before been under cultivation. Children cleared the land of rubbish and the city hauled it away.

The land has been made ready for seeding by a Staude Mak-a-Tractor made by the F. G. Staude Manufacturing Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

The tractor attachment is brought into

service by removing the back wheels of a Ford automobile and replacing the Ford wheels with the tractor device. While the picture shows three men operating it, the work is generally done by one man and a power plow.

Flags will be put up on the plot and also placards distributed by the Saint Paul Gardening Bureau, reading, "Honor the flag by protecting this garden as a part of the nation's food supply."

This tract will be one of the largest community gardens in Saint Paul. It is estimated that 500 acres of city property never before cultivated are being used for gardens in Saint Paul this year.

gether again. After an hour or so the ball of soil should be again broken apart and the paper removed. If the paper shows a decided pink color, the sample of soil is acid. If a deep-rooted crop, such as alfalfa, is to be grown, it will be well to test samples taken from both the surface soil and the subsoil.

The Dull Plow.

It takes 55 per cent of the total draft in plowing to cut the furrow slice, 12 per cent to turn the furrow slice, 12 per cent to turn the furrow of the sole and landslide. A good point for the farmer to remember is that a dull sharepoint increases the draft by one-third.—Farm Progress.

About Color in Barred Rocks.

As we find it with all subjects, opinions differ a great deal as to the correct color in our highest class of exhibition Barred Rocks of today. Our Standard says color of male and female to be grayish-white, each feather crossed by regular, narrow, parallel, sharply defined dark bars that stop short of positive black, etc.

It has been very noticeable the last few years that the craze for extremely narrow barred and very dark birds has to a great extent had the effect of disregarding the true Standard color, but we hear it whispered from the East now that there is to be a greater demand for clear, clean-cut black and white barring.

I don't like that grayish-white color given in the Standard. I believe it should say white. I have never yet seen the birds that had too much contrast of color. I want the white to be white and the black to be black. This gives the bird a clean, bright, snappy look that is very pleasing and that mighty few judges will pass up if the barring is regular and even all over the bird.

Right here is where the hard job comes. It is an easy matter to produce birds that are good in barring in some sections but we find that there are certain sections where it is a hard matter to secure this even, clean-cut barring. Many birds are well barred on back, breast and good and probably lower breast we will hackle but when we look to the fluff find weak barring. Not enough contrast in color and the white bars possibly too wide compared with the other sections. It seems to be natural for the dark bars to predominate in certain sections of the bird. Many birds carry barring on back in which we find the dark bars almost twice as wide on the surface as the light bars and we look to the breast barring on the same bird and find bars of almost equal width. The bird we want and the one that is invaluable as a breeder or show bird is one that carries the clearly defined black and white barring in all sections and is of an even shade of color all over.

A bird of this type of barring will show to the greatest degree that ringy appearance for which we all strive and which is becoming more of a reality each year.

The Standard says narrow barring. How narrow? Is there any hard and fast rule that can be set down to govern the width of bars? In all specimens we find the nearer we get to the skin the wider becomes the white bars, while the surface barring, the black bars seem to be wider the nearer we get to the tip of the feather and as a rule end in the dark tip. The Standard also says "the feather to be crossed by bars of equal width its entire length, and in all sections."

I have never yet seen a bird that exactly filled this description, but the best of them closely approach it, and who knows how long it will be before birds will be produced that will meet this requirement?

Let's all try to see how near to the Standard description we can breed our birds and get out of this seventy-five-bars-to-the-feather craze, for it's soon going to be out of date.

Gause, Tex. C. W. Stephens.

The grain harvest, that is wheat and oats, is here and we believe it would be well for every poultry keeper to lay in a small supply of these grains. Of course it would be unwise to store large quantities because of the fact that they are needed for human consumption, yet it is hard to balance a grain formula that contains neither and get the best results. A small amount of these grains is needed and we should provide it.

We urge every small town and suburban dweller who has a back yard of sufficient size to keep a few fowls this winter. By so doing you will be serving yourself and your country too. You will have fresh eggs at home and at figures much lower than you will be able to buy them. Purchase a few pullets or year-old hens now and start your back-yard poultry plant. You will get much pleasure out of it.

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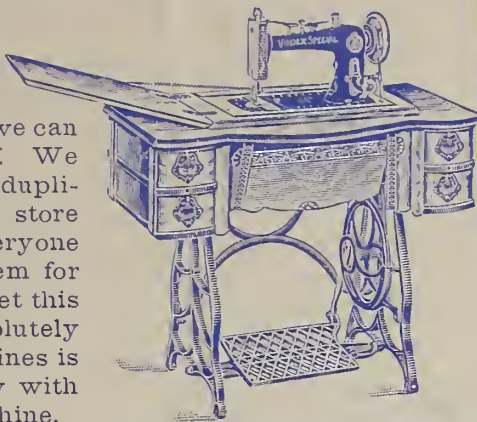
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